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I solemnly swear that the accompanying statement represents
the circulation of The Washington Times as detailed, and that the
figures represent all returns submitted, the number of copies
of The Times which are sold, delivered, furnished, or mailed to
 bona fide purchasers or subscribers.
General Manager.
District of Columbia, ss:
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 1st day of November,
A. D. 1913.
(Seal) THOMAS C. WILSON, Notary Public.
Washington, D. C., Monday, November 3, 1913.

THE FEMINIST PROGRESSION.

A London doctor comes forward with alarming information about the latest developments in feminism. The ladies, he tells us, are an inch taller than they were half a century ago, and getting still longer. He attributes their elongation to the fact that they are going in for sports as they never dreamed of doing before, and also that they have been improving their minds and getting into occupations that tend to greater physical development.

Closely juxtaposed to this information in the newspapers comes the story that women are fighting on both sides in the Mexican war, and fighting effectively, too. Last month an astounded world learned that while all the men in Balkania had been out shooting each other, the women and children had raised, as we recollect the statistics, 106 per cent of a normal wheat crop.

Meanwhile Mrs. Pankhurst is in our midst. Mr. Asquith has been dog-whipped by suffragettes, and the nerves of the British nation are on edge worse than ever. The ladies are certainly going some.

INSTALLMENT FINES FOR BRITAIN.

In Great Britain last year 80,000 persons were committed to prison in default of the payment of fines. This appalling showing of unmerited misery and degradation has made an impression upon the liberal cabinet, by whose authority the home secretary announces that a bill will be introduced in parliament permitting the payment of fines in installments where this is deemed advisable.

Thus the plan which has been tried with marked success in Kansas City and elsewhere in America bids fair to become a national institution in England, Scotland, and Ireland. As it appeals so strongly to sound judgment as well as humanity, there would seem to be no reason to doubt that the home secretary's bill will receive ample support both in parliament and before the country.

At the coming session of its legislature Maryland is expected to become one of the first American States to put the system into practice, as a measure having that end in view will be presented by a committee of Baltimore police magistrates, who believe it will pass on its merits.

NEW YORK'S NATIONAL ELECTION.

There is less of national character and quality in the New York city election of tomorrow than in any other of the first-class contests that will then be decided. The results will signify nothing as to the attitude of the metropolis toward tariff or currency or Mexico or trusts or anything else with which the national mind is concerned.

On the other hand Massachusetts and New Jersey have on hand elections in which will be tested, to a considerable extent, despite complexity of local conditions, the sentiment of those States toward national affairs and the accomplishments of the Wilson Administration to this time.

Yet national interest in New York is as ten to one compared to national interest in any other election that will take place tomorrow. Massachusetts and New Jersey have been invaded by the spellbinders of all parties; their voters have been told that this is a terribly critical time; that they must stand by the National Administration, or that they must set their faces firmly against it; and the elements formerly composing the Republican party have been fighting hard for advantage and prestige.

But it is New York city that commands the attention of the nation. That is true, probably, because the issue is simple and the elements in it are readily understandable. It is a straightforward fight between bad government and good; between boss rule and popular rule; between contractor-control and the management of affairs for the people's interest; between Tammany and decency.

The public can understand such a situation as that. It can be very sure that a victory for decent government will be a victory for decent government. It doesn't have to work any Chinese puzzles in order to decide what side it ought to support.

All this illustrates the latter-day disposition of the community to set less store by mere partisanship and mere political advantage, and more by essentials. A fight for good government is a fight that people can understand and take a very real interest in. They see such a fight in New York, and they have no fear that they will be fooled or befuddled into lending their sympathies to the wrong side of it.

The instinct of the people in this matter, as usual, is right. While New Jersey and Massachusetts have tried to key their contests up to an attunement with national concerns, the most important things at this election will be in New York. Tammany is vastly more than a metropolitan plunderbund. It is the ever-ready re-enforcement of the powers of darkness in national affairs. It is nonpartisan when its friends are concerned. It knifes Bryan at one election; it comes to the rescue of Bryan Republicanism in the National House of Representatives, and then it gets back into the Democratic party long enough to

oppose Wilson's nomination to the last and bitterest extremity. That is Tammany. It is the worst thing in the Democratic party, just as the power of the South is the worst thing in the Republican party. The Republican party is going to unload the old Southern machine-ruled, patronage-grown incubus; it looks as if tomorrow's election would wreck Tammany, as both a local and a national factor. The country is struggling upward toward the light.

TRANSFERRING CARS, NOT PASSENGERS

There are various ways of skinning a cat. The street car cat, it is now alleged, may be skinned by the unique plan of transferring cars instead of passengers.

It appears that the Constitution forbids universal transfers of passengers, and the Constitution being sacred whenever it forbids anything that ought to be done, the proposition is now put forward that the cars, instead of the passengers, be transferred. At first glance it may look difficult and muddling; but it has in its favor, according to high municipal authority, the fact that the Constitution can't prevent it being done.

The proposal is simplicity itself—on paper, at least. There is law enough to back up the Public Utilities Commission in adopting the plan, and the commission is looking into the advisability of doing it. Here is the working of the thing in a specific case:

A passenger comes down town on the Fourteenth street line, destined to a point on F street. At Fourteenth street and New York avenue his car turns into New York avenue to make the Treasury circuit and thence enters Pennsylvania avenue. If the Fourteenth street car doesn't want to give this passenger a transfer to the Washington railway car, which passes that point and goes on down F street, let it stand on its constitutional rights and refuse; but if it refuses, then it will be required to take the passenger there in its own car.

That is to say, the routes of the two big companies would be so readjusted that a certain proportion of Fourteenth street cars would run via F street, and the rest of them via Pennsylvania avenue. The two companies would have to make terms between themselves as to the compensation to be given for this use of each other's tracks.

The scheme is, in fact, merely an extension of one already to some extent in operation. The cars at the Union Station all use the same tracks. There are other joint tracks or trackage rights at various places in the city, and this method causes no difficulty or complication. In fact, it is a very sensible plan of getting the utmost convenience with the least cost. The Pennsylvania avenue line is a cross-town trunk, on which part of the cars run to the northeast and part to the southeast; some run to Piney Branch by way of Fourteenth street, and others run to Georgetown. There would be no more complexity about running part of the cars in F street and some in Pennsylvania avenue, than there is about running cars through Pennsylvania avenue in order to connect all the quarters of the town.

And besides, the Constitution doesn't forbid it. The Utilities Commission thinks gravely of trying it. We should think that if the street car people decline to transfer passengers, the alternative of transferring cars might very well be tried.

BEDUCING THE REGIONAL BANKS.

The Glass-Owen bill provided for twelve regional banks. Much opposition, seemingly based on good reasoning, has been urged against having so many of them. The Administration made ten its minimum, but the Senate committee has voted to fix the number at four.

This may be treason, but it sounds, in the way it was done, like sense. It is provided that the plan shall start with four of the regional institutions, and then that the Federal reserve board shall have power, in its discretion, to increase their number after two years. This seems like a thoroughly satisfactory compromise.

With the number of regional banks reduced, and then with the general public permitted to buy their stock, the objection of the national banks would be to a considerable extent met. Many of the small banks have insisted that they could not afford to invest their money in the stock of the regional bank, with its limited earning capacity, and that threatened, if forced to make such investment, to forfeit their Federal charters. Perhaps that threat has been exaggerated; probably so.

There is one question about public subscription to the stocks of the regional banks that should not fail of attention. On the face of it anybody would say that with the stock owned by the general public, these institutions would be thoroughly democratic; much more so than if owned by the national banks. But would they? How long would it be before the regional bank, say, at St. Louis, would have fallen into the control of any group of powerful financiers who thought they wanted it, if the public were holding the stocks? It is easy to gather up securities of this kind by quiet campaigns in the market. If the national banks were required to hold the stocks, in proportion to their capital, or in some other arbitrary way, the country would always know who owned them; there would be no uncertainties.

But suppose that after the new law is passed, the stock being popularly owned, some powerful financial group buys control, quietly and unostentatiously, of the regional banks, or some of them. Thereafter, nobody would have confidence in legislative proposals for perfecting the system, because there would be eternal suspicion that the stockholding interest was going to "put something over." It is doubtful whether ownership exclusively by the banks would not really be more effectively and securely democratic than ownership by the general public.

THIS & THAT

THE U. S. GOVERNMENT.

The Department of State.
If ever there were those who knew
What diplomatic art meant,
They are the men who're scattered
through
The well-known State Department.
Although the smallest one of all
The Government divisions,
No day occurs but they forestall
A thousand-odd collisions.
The head of this intrepid band
Is called the Secretary;
He is, withal, a mighty and
Important functionary.
He is allowed to go and come
Exactly as he pleases,
Thus furnishing a lot of bum
Old lecture-platform wheezes.
Ambassadors are neat in rank;
They must have an unending
Supply of money in the bank,
And understand its spending.
They carry, too, an overflow—
Gay blades and jolly lances—
Whose business it is to go
To operas and dances.
But embassies grow only at
The caps of mighty nations;
Descending now the diplomat,
We introduce legations.
And just below the legates
The consul blithely follows;
His labor deals, most frequently,
With sordid cents and dollars.
Whereat I think I'll up and quit
The theme—reluctant, odds be!
There's more that could be said of it,
But who would ever read it?

Prediction: Democratic leaders in the districts wherein their candidates are victorious will issue statements claiming that the result at the polls is an expression of popular approval of the Wilson policies; Democrats in districts of Republican victory will assert that the result is in no way a rebuke to the National Administration.

But Did It Happen To YOU?

G. S. K.: Suppose this would happen to YOU: one taxi home; the driver misunderstands the address and drives one house too far; in that instant of traveling those 30 feet the meter rolls up an additional dime. Pleasant? D. F.

Mrs. James A. Richardson, president of the Empty Stocking Club of Baltimore, has been named by Mayor Preston to assist in the direction of the municipal Christmas tree. Whereupon the Baltimore "News" captions the story: "Mayor Selects Empty Stocking Head."

IF SHE HAD A SUBSCRIBER.
(From the North End (Pa.) "Sun.")
Miss Florence Hunt will be given a surprise party by a number of her friends this evening.

Were we living in New Philadelphia, Ohio, we would feel it incumbent to cast our majority ballot for John M. Schell, one of the boards of whose platform, take it from his card, is "a proficient core of public officials."

THE OUTCOME.
Ere that the morrow comes to be
A document of history,
We'll have a line on whom the Fates
Decree shall be the candidates.

Forty thousand persons are making a living from waste paper in New York, barely one of whom owes his existence to the man who gets the scores of eight bridge games onto a sheet of note paper.

Coast-to-coast data on the subject show that 436 cartoonists have put in a total of 2,229 hours deriving the lengthy feathers worn in ladies' headgear.

FAMILIAR PHRASES.
XXXVII.
Immortal bard. L. B.

Street cars plying Utopian avenues, as we envisage them, will be constructed—those with cross-seats—with restraints to take care of the pedals of the passenger. Elsewhere we have no yearning for Utopia.

As we circle to press 52,827 politicians are expressing themselves as Confident.

"Currency Bill Strikes Snags"—The "Herald."
—Or is it the undercurrent?

The administration policy: Evictoriana Huerta.

SPECIAL TRAIN TO NEW YORK.
Army-Navy mail, leaves Washington 7:30 day of contest. Can be readily caught by arriving at 5:30 or earlier.—Advt.

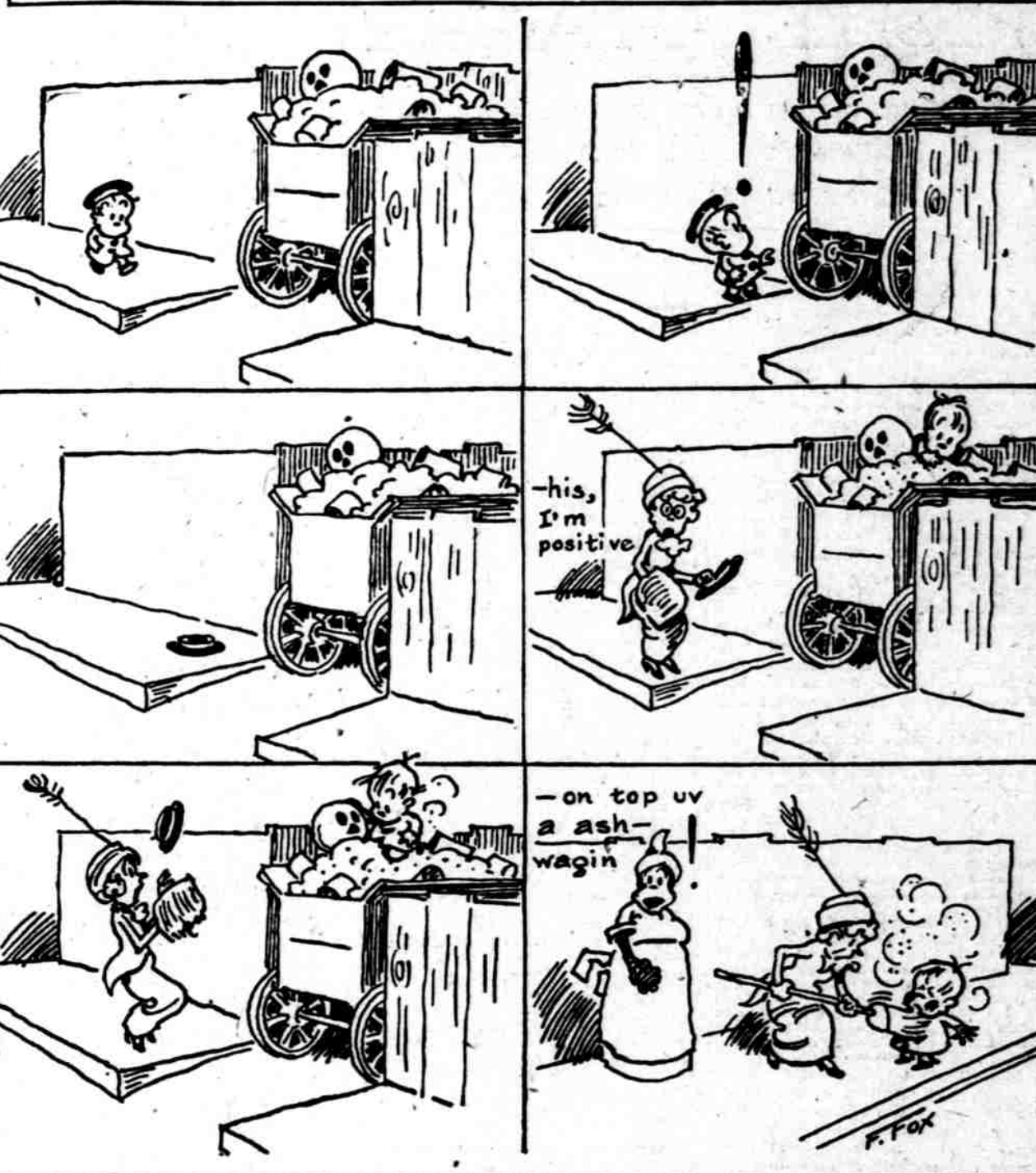
Candidates in the New York campaign are reported as "weary." And the esteemed populace?

I. T.'s idea of the summit of super-nature: A umbrella in a theater.

"In America," says President Lowell of Harvard, "we are prone to theorize and rely on formulas, always trying to set machinery in motion which will run itself."

Prexy Lowell has been perusing this column.

The Remarkable Discoveries of Thomas Edison, Jr.



Extracts From Diary Of a Little Boy

By ALMA WOODWARD.

I T's certainly hard to raise money. Everybody seems to find it a job. I can't even make anything on a swap now-a-days. Pa is always shoutin' money been scarce. Ma got her troubles anyway she is so stingy. She can sit an' eat a nickel's worth of jelly beans rite under yer nose without enny uv em chokin' her. When pa goes to pitikall meetings he wares a big gold chane with a blak onyx thing on it. Other times he wares a cash fer ice-skates. So aftur dinner I went up to my room to make up a movin' picture and I got so excited I begin akitin' and there was cowboys in it a pritty soon the room begin to look like sumthin had happened to it an' I was at the door an' I was writin' the movin' picture an' he told the idea to ma an' then ma told him what she thot uv the idea and then they were off.

At all the time I kep' kwit but I wuz thinkin it woudnt be so worse fer me to try it myself. So aftur dinner I went up to my room to make up a movin' picture and I got so excited I begin akitin' and there was cowboys in it a pritty soon the room begin to look like sumthin had happened to it an' I was at the door an' I was writin' the movin' picture an' he told the idea to ma an' then ma told him what she thot uv the idea and then they were off.

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LITTLE CAUSES OF BIG WARS

By ALBERT PAYSON TERNHUNE

No. 6.—"Love at First Sight" That Led To Centuries of War.

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BUONDALMONTE DEI BUONDALMONTI, a young Florentine nobleman, strolled past the villa of Fortiguerra Donati, one day in 1215. Altruda, the matchmaking wife of Donati, called to him from a balcony: "Whom have you chosen for a wife, Messer BuondalmonTE?" asked Altruda, as the youth halted in reply to her call.

"I had been reserving this maid for you," said Altruda, noting furtively the havoc her daughter's loveliness was working on the man's heart. "It is too late!" sighed BuondalmonTE. "I have no choice now. I am already betrothed."

"It is not too late," coaxed Altruda. "Marry my daughter. I will pay any damages the Gianfrutelli family may demand."

So BuondalmonTE dei BuondalmonTI married the daughter of Altruda Donati, deserting the girl to whom his troth was pledged. And thereby he supplied the cause of one of the greatest wars of all medieval history.

Oderigo Gianfrutelli was mad with rage at the heartless jilting of his only daughter. He fled for counsel and aid to his great relative, the head of the Uberti. The chief adviser Oderigo to avenge the stain on his family by putting BuondalmonTE to death. So, on the fickle lover's wedding day, a picked band of the Uberti and the Gianfrutelli murdered him.

Instead of ending the trouble, this assassination merely increased it, for promptly it started a blood feud between the families of the Uberti and the Donati—the latter not relishing the idea of their beautiful young relative being left husbandless, by murder, on her wedding day.

Fiercely waged the feud between the two strong families. Gradually the whole city of Florence was drawn into taking sides with one warring class or the other. From Florence the strife spread throughout all Italy. By this time it had taken on a political significance. The original cause of conflict was half forgotten, and the quarrel had become almost purely one of politics.

The Donati belonged to what was known in the Ghibeline faction and the Uberti were members of the Gueph party. The Gueph Ghibeline wars had long waged in Germany and had even extended into Lombardy. But it had remained for the Uberti-Donati feud to carry the war through Italy and into its longest and fiercest phase.

Here, briefly, is the Gueph-Ghibeline situation from its start: Conrad, Duke of Suabia, Lord of Wiblingen (corrupted into "Ghibeline") had quarreled with Henry, Duke of Saxony (a member of the Welf or Gueph family) over the imperial crown of Germany. Conrad, head of the Ghibelines, was elected emperor, defeating Henry. The Guephs refused to recognize him, and factional strife set in. Noblemen in other countries, as in the case of the Uberti and the Donati, joined in the dispute.

The Guephs and Ghibelines.

The Gueph-Ghibeline wars were soon died out in Germany, but in Italy they waged in one form and another for nearly four centuries. Germany was in a measure the overlord of much of Italy. The Italian cities that hated German rule took to calling themselves Guephs. And the Pope also supported the Gueph cause. At Pavia a Ghibeline league was formed to back up the German Emperor's authority.

Civil war in its most merciless form rent Italy. The Guephs representing "Home Rule" and the Ghibelines loyalty to Germany, the factions well-nigh wrecked their fatherland before peace was finally declared.

In the latter half of the eighteenth century a trace of the old Gueph spirit flared up again in the patriotic movement to cast off the Gueph yoke and to make Italy a free and united nation. Few people today realize that the cause which led to Italy's freedom had its indirect origin in the jilting of a Florentine girl.

Twenty Gems of American Humor

10—Ballad. By Charles Godfrey Leland.

ER noble Ritter Hugo
Von Schwellenauenstein
Rode out mit sheep and helmets
Und he coom to de panks of de Rhine.
Und op dere rose a meer maid,
Vot hadn't got nodings on;
Und she says, "Ob, Ritter Hugo,
Vere you goes mit yourself alone?"
Und he says, "I rides in de greenwood
Mit helmet and mit sheep.
Till I cooms into ein Gasthaus.
Und dere I trinke some beer."
Und den outspoke de maiden
Vot hadn't got nodings on:
"I ton't drink moomch of beoplich
Dat goes mit demsels alone."
"You petter coom down in de wasser,
Vere dere's heape of ding to see,
Und have a shpendid thinner
Und drafel along mit me."
"Dere you sees de flech a-schwimming,
Und you catches dem efery one"—
So sang dis wasser maiden
Vot hadn't got nodings on.
"Dere ish drunks all full mit money
In ships dat vent down of old;
Und you helpsh yourself, by dunnert
To shimmerin' crowns of gold."
"Shooet look at dese shepoons und
watches!
Shooet see dese diamant rings!
Coom down und full your bockets,
Und I'll gies you like averyding."
"Vot you vants mit your schnapps und
lager?
Coom down into der Rhine!
Der ish pottles der Kaiser Charlemagne
Vonce filled mit gold-red wine!"
Dat fetched him—he shooet all shep-
pound;
She pooled his coat-tails down,
She drewed him onder der wasser,
De maiden mit nodings on.

Here's a Book

"Sonny Bay's People," by James B. Connolly, published by Charles Scribner's Sons of New York. James Connolly's new book is composed of nine short stories most of them written about the sea and those who go down in ships. While not bearing any greatly prepossessing qualities these tales are good and well told, the types of sea-going folk are true to life and strongly drawn. Some of the stories are much better than others. "The Last Passenger," for instance, being far better than any of its fellows. This tells of a ship wrecked by an iceberg, of the determination of one man to save his own life, and the decision which he made at the last moment. It is a rather ambitious character study which might explain in part the unreasoning acceptance by a man of the unwritten law of the sea, women and children first. And the reader are by Alexander Dour Steele, Anton Otto Fischer and others.

Language of the Law.

LEGAL terms are at times liable to be the best of us, so no wonder that occasionally they stump some of the colored citizens who find their way into the courts, says the Baltimore News. The other day Mamie Rose of Vincent, who was in the Justice Golden in the Northwestern police station charged with assaulting Alice Cooper, a neighbor.

The facts in the case had been threshed out when Justice Golden announced that he would hold the case sub curia.

Mamie pondered a minute, and then leaning over the bars railing, said: "Judge, I can't understand this law talk; just tell me how long this 'sub curia' means in jail."

What's on the Program in Washington Today

Meetings, evening:
Masonic-Potomac Lodge, No. 5; Benjamin B. French, No. 15; Anacostia, No. 21; Pentapolis, No. 23; and Mount Pleasant, No. 25.
No. 5, Knights Templar; Ruth Chaplin, No. 1, Order of the Eastern Star; 11th St. meeting, Trebleboard Club, 11th St. street.
Old Fellows-Union Lodge, No. 11; Covenant, No. 12; Langdon, No. 23; 4, Northeast Temple, and Anacostia, No. 7, Masonic Hall, Anacostia.
Knights of Pythias-Equal Lodge, No. 17; Anacostia, No. 23, and Century, No. 30.
Weekly meeting, Central Labor Union, Typographical Temple, 423-425 G street northwest, 8 p. m.
Benefit performance for Confederate Memorial Home, under auspices of United Daughters of the Confederacy, Folly Theater, 8:15 p. m.
Meeting of North Washington Citizens' Association, parish hall, Church of the Advent, Second and U streets northwest, 7:30 p. m.
Annual meeting, West End Conference, Associated Charities, parish hall, Luther Memorial Church, Fourteenth street and Vermont avenue, 8 p. m.
Address by Mr. T. J. Shanahan, rector of Catholic University, before Catholic Women's Christian Art Circle, Public Library, 8 p. m.
Carnival by Anacostia Methodists, Masonic hall, Anacostia.
Concert by United States Soldiers' Home Band, Stanley Hall, 8:30 p. m.
Health talks by Dr. Charles E. Barker, under auspices of Y. M. C. A., Engle House, No. 18, 11 a. m.; Georgetown Car Barn, 2:15 p. m. and Calvary Baptist Church, 8 p. m.
Semi-annual meeting of Christian and Baptist Ministers, Vermont Avenue Christian Church.
National Food Show, under auspices of Retail Grocers' Protective Association, Convention Hall, night.
Initiation of Candidates, Empire Council, Sons of Jonadab, evening.

Amusements.
National—"The Argyle Case," 8:15 p. m.
Bolsae—"Peg o' My Heart," 8:15 p. m.
Columbia—"Mrs. Mat. Plummer," 8:15 p. m.
Polly—"Strongheart," 8:15 p. m.
Keiths—Vaudeville, 2:15 and 8:15 p. m.
Cosmos—Vaudeville, continuous.
Casino—Vaudeville, continuous.
Academy—"Lavender and Old Lace," 8:15 p. m.
Gayety—Burlesque, 2:15 and 8:15 p. m.